



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 16 No. 5

JANUARY 1956

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Do Something About It!

Most farmers feel that many of the things wrong with the current agricultural situation could be corrected by human effort. They know that they are at fault when only their own inaction stands in the way of improvement. But there are many problems which require action by governments, or by companies with which farmers deal. When faced with these, most farmers feel that they are helpless; so they wait for others to "do something about it".

Because farmers take this attitude, a great many difficult jobs are left to just a few people—the "executives" in government and industry, and the "experts" who advise them. In government affairs, all the major decisions must be made by members of federal and provincial cabinets. It is true that these few "executives" are aided by a somewhat greater number of "experts"; but although hundreds of experts are working on Canadian farm problems there are by no means enough to cover all aspects of farm policy.

The farmer who thinks that every farm policy decision is based on a searching study of all aspects of the case is making a big mistake. There are not enough experts to do the job properly. It is wrong to jump to the conclusion that people in the government are neglecting their duties just because they have not moved to correct a situation which seems unfair to you. Perhaps they have been taking into account matters that you have not considered. But it is not unlikely that they do not have all the information you possess; if this is the case, you are in a position to help them.

You have a right to know why present federal and provincial agricultural policies have been adopted. If you feel that a particular measure is unfair, why not do all you can to straighten out the matter? What can you do about it? First, find out what reasons have been given for adopting it. Look for information that has been made public—you may be wasting their time if you ask the experts to prepare a report especially for your benefit. Newspapers, the radio, and government publications will probably supply some answers. However, if the published information does not appear satisfactory, you are justified in writing to the person responsible for the decision—often the federal or provincial minister of agriculture. Explain in detail why you disagree with present policy, and ask for his comments. Consider his reply carefully. Do you still disagree?

If you conclude that the reasons given are unsatisfactory, probably your first reaction will be that it is useless to go further. This is where most people give up. But, in truth, this is just the point at which you can make a real contribution. If you have followed the suggestions given above, you should now know why the policy was put into effect. Why do you still disagree? Probably because you have uncovered some aspects of the matter which have escaped the experts. Now is the time to bring these up! Write again—and keep on writing until you are sure you have done all you can.

One final word. If you can do this work through your farm forum group or through another farm organization, so much the better. But if you cannot get your neighbours interested—well, didn't you ever say "If you want a job done right, do it yourself"?

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How to Calculate

Belt and Pulley Size and Speeds

by Angus A. Banting

PROBLEMS of figuring out belt sizes and speeds, pulley diameters and shaft speeds arise from time to time. You have new shop equipment which you have recently acquired. Perhaps you want to put a motor drive on a root pulper or fanning mill. You could have a saw mandrel and want to make yourself a cordwood saw. Should you have a belt job for your tractor that doesn't require much power, you would want to slow down the engine speed in the interest of better economy without slowing down the speed of your machine. Each of these presents a problem of pulley sizes or speed or belt size.

Calculating Pulley Speeds, and Sizes

Although the formula has been printed and described many times, most people do not know how to calculate pulley sizes and speeds.

The rule that is used is an old and a very simple one. R.P.M. times diameter of DriveR equals R.P.M. times diameter of DriveN. If you know any three of these four figures you can calculate the fourth.

Example (1): A $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p. electric motor is used to drive a bench emery. The pulley on the emery is 2" in diameter and the emery should travel about 4000 r.p.m. Motor speed is 1750 r.p.m. What size of pulley will be needed on the motor?

Solution: Driver speed is 1750; driver diameter is to be determined. Driven speed is 4000; driven diameter is 2";

$$\text{dia. DR} \times 1750 = 2 \times 4000$$

$$\text{dia. DR} = \frac{2 \times 4000}{1750} = 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ (approx.)}$$

This works out a little more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, so that a $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch pulley would be required on the motor.

Example (2): A tractor has a belt pulley 9" in diameter that has a speed of 1200 r.p.m. at the rated engine speed. It is used to drive a cord wood saw on which there is a 5" pulley, but at what speed will the saw be travelling.

Solution: Driver speed 1200; Driven diameter 9"; driven speed to be determined; driven diameter 5";

$$9 \times 1200 = 5 \times \text{R.P.M. DN}$$

$$\text{R.P.M. DN} = \frac{9 \times 1200}{5} = 2160 \text{ R.P.M.}$$

Hence saw speed is 2160 R.P.M.

Belt Speed

Occasionally the speed of a belt is required. For some machines we must know the peripheral speed, which is the speed of a particle on the surface of a pulley, or the outer rim of an emery stone, or a saw blade. (This latter is usually called tooth speed).

The method of calculating belt speed and peripheral speed is exactly the same. The procedure is to multiply the diameter of the pulley in feet by the value $\frac{22}{7}$ and multiply this product by the r.p.m. of the pulley, emery wheel, or saw concerned.

Example (1): A 7" pulley has a speed of 1200 r.p.m.—what will the belt speed be?

Solution: A 7" pulley is $\frac{7}{12}$ of a foot in diameter, so we multiply $\frac{7}{12}$ by $\frac{22}{7}$ by 1200 and this equals 2200 feet per minute.

Example (2): An emery wheel is 4" in diameter and it should have a peripheral speed of 5000 ft. per minute. What should the emery shaft speed be to give this peripheral speed.

Solution: The wheel diameter is 4" or $\frac{4}{12}$ of a foot. $\frac{4}{12}$ times $\frac{22}{7}$ times the r.p.m. equals 5000, hence the r.p.m. is equal to $5000 \times \frac{12}{4} \times \frac{7}{22}$ which works out to about 4,770 r.p.m.

Selection of Belts

For use with electric motors, the "V" belt is by far the most satisfactory, and the most common size is the so called "A" section. This is slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide on the outside. "A" section "V" belts can be obtained in a wide range of lengths, as endless belts, or can be obtained in a sectional type, which can be taken apart and lengthened or shortened by addition or removal of a number of sections. For a 1 h.p. drive or less, the "A" section belt is quite adequate. If the power of the motor is greater than 1 h.p. you have a choice of using a larger section of belt, or more than one "A" section belt. In the latter application, one "A" section belt is usually adequate to deliver 1 horsepower.

Because of their popularity for home workshop and "Do-it-yourself" fans, belts and pulleys for the "A" section size can be obtained in a wide range of lengths (belt) and diameters (pulleys). In calculating pulley speeds and diameters, use the outside diameter of the pulley. While this does not give you exact values, the results are close enough for most practical purposes.

Belts and Tension

The design of the "V" belts is such that the traction of the belt does not have to depend on belt tightness. In fact running your belt just tight enough to give you about an inch of play between the pulleys is usually considered good practice.

Varying the Speed of the Driven Shaft

For some machines it is desirable to be able to change the speed of the driven parts. The best example of this is in a drill press. For small drills high speed is desirable, and it should be lowered progressively as you use larger drills. This is particularly important if you have carbon steel drills, because too high a speed will burn the drill and destroy it. This is not as likely with high speed steel drills, but too high a drill speed will damage them also.

The simplest way to accomplish this speed change is by the use of what is known as step pulleys. Usually used in pairs the shaft centre distance for any belt length is the same for the four steps. There are a number of devices for making stepless speed change. One of these devices has a moveable flange that is held closed with a spring so that in the closed position the belt rides towards the outside of the pulley. As the belt is tightened by moving the drive or the driven shaft, the belt crawls towards the centre of the pulley, and the speed slows down as the drive and driven shafts move apart. On the other hand, if it is used for the driven pulley, the speed increases as the shafts are moved apart. (Fig. 1)

A variation of this makes use of two pulleys, each of which has two fixed flanges, and a moveable flange between them. These two pulleys are mounted on parallel shafts at a fixed distance apart and a short belt connects the two pulleys. The assembly is then mounted between the drive and the driven shafts of the machine where variable speeds are required. It is mounted in such a way that it can be moved towards or away from the driver pulley. With this device a tremendous speed change can be accomplished. Both types of pulleys described above are available at larger hardware supply stores, and in some Mail Order houses. (Fig. 2).

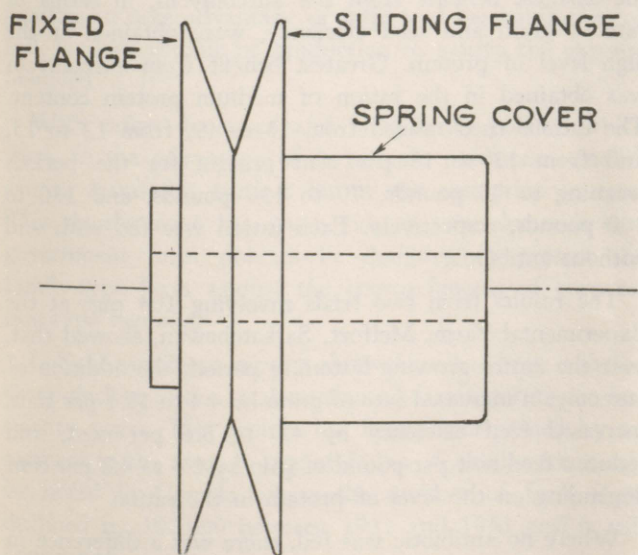


Fig. 1—Double pulley arrangement for speed change.

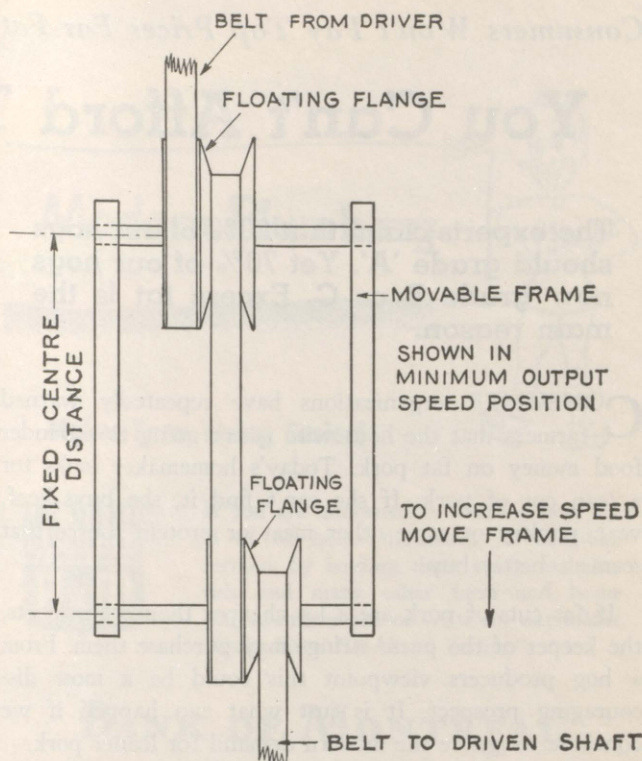


Fig. 2—Pulley for speed change by changing centre distance between driver and driven shafts.

The smooth operation of many machines depends on the proper combination of pulleys and belts. We have given above the fundamental principles required for calculation of speed and diameters of pulleys, and some consideration to belt selections. If the solution of your problem is not found here, study some mechanical or engineering hand book, or look in the back pages of some of the catalogues of our major machinery supply companies.

Vermont To Exhibit At Salon

The State of Vermont will have an exhibit at the National Salon of Agriculture to be held in Montreal from February 17th to 26th, bringing an international flavour to the annual show.

Last year a group of officials from Burlington and Montpelier visited the Salon to see for themselves what the Show is all about, and in November Salon President Gustave Toupin and some of his associates were invited to Burlington to meet with officials of the Burlington Chamber of Commerce to discuss the possibility of Vermont's putting an exhibit in this year.

Vermont has now decided to bring an elaborate exhibit in which the Vermont Department of Agriculture, the Burlington Chamber of Commerce, and possibly some industrial firms, will collaborate, and it is expected that a special Vermont Day will be on the programme of this year's Salon.

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The experts claim that 80% of our hogs should grade 'A'. Yet 70% of our hogs now grade B or C. Excess fat is the main reason.

CONSUMER organizations have repeatedly warned farmers that the housewife is not going to squander food money on fat pork. Today's homemaker looks for a lean cut of pork. If she can't find it, she buys beef, veal, poultry or some other meat or protein source that seems a better buy.

If fat cuts of pork are a lot cheaper than other meats, the keeper of the purse strings may purchase them. From a hog producers viewpoint this could be a most discouraging prospect. It is just what can happen if we continue to ignore the modern demand for leaner pork.

The same principle applies when we sell our pork on the American market. They can get all the fat hogs they want in the U.S. However they do buy some of our best quality hams, bacon, and specialty cuts. How much we are able to sell to them at a premium price depends upon the superior leanness of our product.

Our Canadian hogs, once noted for their high quality, are slipping badly on grade. Less than 30% of our hogs now grade out 'A'. It is estimated by graders that at least 80% of the hogs going through packing plants are of 'A' type. Failures to make this grade are due largely to improper feeding and to a lesser extent handling of market pigs.

Some Feeding Principles

Young pigs must be fed liberally during the growth period (up to 110-115 pounds weight) if you want to produce a high percentage of Grade 'A' carcasses. Feed a high-energy, low-fibre feed grain like finely ground Barley balanced with Protein-Mineral-Vitamin supplement. This way young pigs put on muscle and build a proper body frame. The Barley in growing rations may be replaced partly by 50% to 75% of #1 feed grades of Wheat Screenings or Corn Screenings if available, Oats because they are high in hull, and bran, alfalfa meal and the like should not be used in growing rations. These feeds supply too much fibre which is practically useless for growing pigs.

During the finishing period, you switch the ration to lower protein (14%), lower energy, and higher fibre content to *slow down* the rate of growth. A rate of grain

greater than 1½ lbs. daily between 100 lbs. and market weight will result in an over-fat carcass.

Suppose we replace 25% to 30% by weight of the high-energy, low-fibre feed grain mixture used in the growing ration by high-fibre oats, wheat bran, or alfalfa meal. The energy level of this bulkier finishing ration will be reduced. You can even use hog self-feeders and still be reasonably sure of avoiding excess fat with such feed.

Sample Feeder's Guide

Young pigs up to 60 pounds need a balanced 18% protein 'Pig Starter'. From 60 pounds to 110-115 pounds they require a 16% protein 'Hog Grower'. Ninety pounds of commercial 'Hog Grower' plus 10 lbs. of skim milk powder will give you 100 pounds of 'Pig Starter'. Sixteen percent 'Hog Grower' mixed half and half with ground mixed farm grains containing up to ⅓ oats will give a satisfactory 14% protein bulk-type Finishing Ration.

Good results can be obtained with commercial 'Hog Concentrate' mixed with ground farm grains according to directions for 'Starter', 'Grower', or 'Finishing'. But keep in mind that the 'Farm Grains' used for pigs up to 110-115 lbs. should be of the low-fibre kind, like barley, for best results.

Protein Level and Antibiotics in Swine Rations

When aureomycin was added to swine rations containing low, medium standard, and high levels of protein the smallest benefits from the aureomycin, in terms of rate of gain and feed efficiency, were obtained at the high level of protein. Greatest benefit from aureomycin was obtained in the ration of medium protein content. The rations used ranged from 13 to 19, from 12 to 15, and from 11 to 13 per cent protein for the periods weaning to 70 pounds, 70 to 130 pounds, and 130 to 200 pounds, respectively. Each ration was fed with and without antibiotic.

The results from two trials involving 104 pigs at the Experimental Farm, Melfort, Saskatchewan, showed that, over the entire growing-fattening period, the addition of aureomycin increased rate of gain by 4.4 to 13.1 per cent, increased feed efficiency by 4.0 to 8.6 per cent, and reduced feed cost per pound of gain by 2.4 to 4.2 per cent depending on the level of protein in the ration.

Where no antibiotic was fed, there was a difference in average daily gain per pig of .15 pounds between the

low and high protein rations. Pigs on the high protein ration required .28 pounds less feed to put on a pound gain than the pigs fed the low protein ration. However, this increase in feed efficiency was offset by the higher cost of the higher protein ration with the result that gains on the low protein ration were made at a feed cost of 1.2 cents less per pound than those made on the high protein ration. On rations containing aureomycin the same general trend was observed.

In both trials, cheapest gains were obtained on the low protein ration plus aureomycin. Rate of gain compared favorably with that obtained on any of the rations without antibiotic.

Small vs Big Farmers

Is agriculture to be regarded as merely a business enterprise or as a social institution designed not only to produce food and fibre but to preserve a rural way of life? This question is fast coming to the forefront as indicated by the demands of some farmers and their leaders in recent hearings conducted by the U.S. Senate Agriculture Committee.

Rapid mechanization—spurred on by huge war and postwar demands—and declining farm prices are pouring fuel on a long smouldering rift between small and big farmers in the United States.

Machinery, electrification, better seeds, improved fertilizers and the like are making it possible to grow more and more crops on fewer and fewer acres. Likewise, new feeds and feeding methods are opening the way to the production of more meats, eggs, and poultry with less feed and labour.

This increased efficiency, according to an Associated Press report of Senate hearings, is putting the squeeze on small farm operators. As a rule these farmers lack finances to take advantage of improved mechanization or lack land or volume of production to justify the expense involved.

With prices depressed and farm-parity policies which work to the advantage of large-scale producers, smaller family farms are hardest hit in the cost-price squeeze. This development has given rise to new demands that government farm policies be designed to protect the family-type farm against the encroachments of corporation-type farming.

U.S. Government reports show there has been a rather sharp decline in the total number of farms during the last twenty years. The decline has been accompanied by an increase in the average size of farms. A similar trend can be noted in Canada where the number of farm units declined by 100,000 between 1931 and 1951 and is still continuing.

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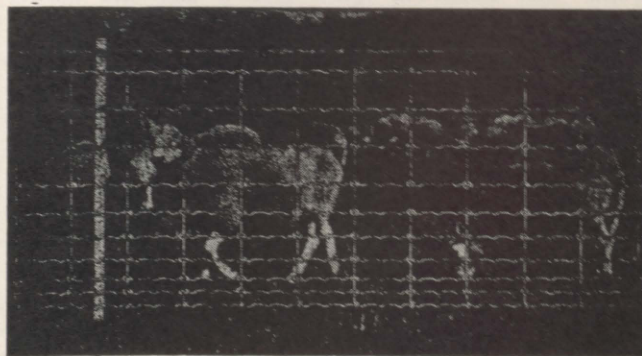
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FARM FORUM

— News and Views —

by Leslie G. Young

Notes on Discussion Topics

"Why Keep Farm Accounts," topic on November 28, aroused keen interest and the most enthusiasm shown to date for any broadcast.

Most forums were agreed with Vinton in Pontiac that "farming today is big business considering the outlay of equipment" and that therefore book-keeping was essential if one was to be successful.

A number of suggestions were made as to how farmers could plan for retirement. Most forums were of the opinion that some system should be devised to give the farmer a retirement plan for later years—how or what is a difficult problem. As long as the farm income fluctuates it will be difficult to make periodic contributions to any plan.

The December 12th broadcast "Planning Against Disaster", brought a host of enquiries as to what is being done about Civil Defence in Quebec. Most forums mentioned that an educational program on Civil Defence was of primary concern. Buckingham West, Bulwer and Mascouche requested more information and speakers.

On fourth night December 19 most forums celebrated with a Christmas party, gifts for the neighbourhood children and Santa Claus. At Hudson I had again the pleasure of hearing Mr. Doug Morrison, the Can. Int. Paper Co., Grenville, Que., give a talk and answer questions on woodlot management.

Forum Whisperings

Bedford Forum in Missisquoi demonstrated the true Christmas spirit by sending \$20.00 to 'CARE' for use in Korea. The number of forums who supported local Christmas parties for children is too lengthy to mention.

Dalhousie are sponsoring in cooperation with other organizations a "Winter Woodsmen's Contest" on January 21. The forum has donated the Dalhousie Farm Forum Trophy for this event. Ives' Hill and Draper's Corner are attempting to put on a Woodlot Demonstration Day during the winter.

West Pontiac Forums had a meeting on the 19th December to study co-ops. The Leadership Forum proposal is being discussed around Papineau area. Brome District Committee have made \$100.00 available for farm forum fieldwork.

Secretary's Notebook

While our prospects for financing and developing the Forum movement may have seemed dim in September, the situation is much better now. Fees came in well.

Two rather unfavourable facts were noted at the last Provincial Council meeting which I feel should be brought to your attention. One was the apparent lack of organization in our District Farm Forum Councils. The other concerns the all too apparent lack of understanding of the role of Farm Forum in rural community life.

District Councils are necessary to co-ordinate activities and stimulate Forum development. They offer about the only means by which your Provincial Secretary can effectively help you with organizational problems. The District Council is also the way open to your participation in the affairs of the Provincial Association.

One of the most frequent excuses for not joining Farm Forum is "we have too many organisations now." Until more rural people and their organisations accept Farm Forum as a means of gaining and using information, we will always have "too many organisations". It was reported at the Provincial Council meeting that three organisations in the same area were working on a common problem and unaware of what the other two were doing. This kind of situation could be cleared up by free discussion in local Farm Forums where members of all kinds of organisations can meet together to discuss mutual problems.

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How Would You Decide?

Here is a problem faced by a young farmer on a small dairy farm. Read it and decide what you would do?

A ROLLICKING group of 2nd year Diploma students at Macdonald College, armed with a farm map, farm business and herd records, invaded a Chateauguay Valley farm late this fall to study a practical problem in farm management.

The problem they studied was one commonly faced by a recently established farmer on a small dairy farm—not enough income. Total land area of the farm studied is some 94 acres with 17 acres wooded or unimproved land, and 75 acres tillable. The milking herd numbers 15 Holsteins. The usual number of young stock for replacement and sale is carried.

Main cash farm income is from the sale of 100,000 pounds of milk for manufacturing purposes at about \$2.50 per hundred. The \$2,500.00 income from this source and about \$1,000.00 from the sale of eggs, poultry, veal calves, and surplus stock gives a gross income of about \$3,500.00.

With reasonable efficiency, the net income after annual farm costs would be maybe \$1,600.00 to \$1,700.00. The value of home-produced food, and other products which reduce farm living costs, might be valued at \$500.00. Total net income you might say is somewhere between \$2,000.00 and \$2,300.00. Considering the heavy investment and hours of work involved, this kind of income can be discouraging when compared with most other occupations these days. No matter how much you like farm life and rural living, economic problems must be faced.

What to Do?

This farmer has decided he is going to work in town for the present, live on the farm and run it on a part-time basis. Later on he hopes to buy additional land and go back into dairying on an expanded basis as a fluid milk shipper.

In the meantime what kind of farm enterprise should he carry on? Should he try to be a part-time farmer? Can the farm be made to provide enough income to cover the costs of keeping the fields productive, keep buildings and machinery in repair, and still pay a share of the family's living costs? Can labour be reduced enough to make part-time farming practical?

Suggestions from the Diploma students who have studied the problems in class are varied. Some of them feel that he could emphasize his grass land program more, buy fresh cows, cut down on young stock carried, weather the storm and be better off eventually. Others suggested adding full-scale hog or poultry enterprises to boost the total farm income.

More of the group agreed with the farmer's decision to become a part-time farmer until he could profitably

expand his land holding and dairy herd. But there was much room for argument as to how he might best operate the farm on a part-time basis.

The most obvious solution seemed to switch to feeder steers. Critics of this viewpoint suggested that the barn layout was not efficient for feeding steers. Too much labour would be required. All agreed that conversion of the stable to a loose-haying unit was not practicable. The barn was recently remodelled and improved as a stanchion-type dairy barn. Stable ceiling height is not sufficient to allow for a manure pack.

Another solution was put forward. This was the idea that he specialize in feeding veal calves, baby beef, and dairy heifers, using his milk cows as dams. Those who agreed with this approach felt that the labour involved would not be very much greater than for the feeder steers. They felt it would then be much easier to switch back into milk production when the right time arrived.

A field inspection indicated the practical drainage problems to be considered if you try to boost yields of grain, silage corn, and forage crops. Much can be done in this flat country to improve drainage and increase yields but not a thorough job without considerable investment and group action with neighbours.

The small farmer today faces many difficulties, and the Diploma students at the College learn in such practical lessons as this that there is no easy way to make a better living from the land.

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Early Pullets Could Mean Higher Profits

by N. Nikolaiczuk

EARLY HATCHED replacement pullets have in the past been the salvation of many poultrymen. Pullets hatched in January, February and March will be profitable layers in June, July, and August.

If you will glance through the accompanying table you will see that returns are usually lower during the first 6 months (January to June) and higher from July to December. Taking the 3 year figures there is an average difference of 8.5 cents per dozen between July to November prices and the other 7 months of the year. Translated into practical operations, it means early pullets for you if you want to cash in on the most profitable markets.

The table summarizes an intensive study of egg prices paid Quebec producers for the years 1952, 1953, and 1954. It should be noted that 1952 and 1954 were classed as years of "poor returns" with average prices of 42.1 cents and 38.1 cents per dozen respectively. In 1953 producers obtained roughly 10 cents more per dozen—quite a good year.

Poultry Production Has Its Ups and Downs

All farm enterprises have their ups and downs but none as rapid as poultry production. Flocks can be increased and in turn liquidated within the span of one year.

This can be traced by studying market trends. From the standpoint of returns to producers of eggs 1952 was a poor year, 1953 was good and 1954 was poor. The first half of 1955 continued poor but the market was strong in the last six months.

Average egg prices per doz. paid to producers
at key points in Quebec Province by months
(Cents per doz.)

	YEAR				
	1954	1953	1952	Av. of 3 years	Above or below 3 yr. Mo. Av.
January	35.6	38.2	34.2	36.0	— 7.5
February	42.3	42.1	35.5	40.0	— 3.5
March	36.9	48.7	34.8	40.1	— 3.4
April	36.3	50.3	34.2	40.2	— 3.2
May	36.8	51.4	33.9	40.7	— 2.8
June	36.0	54.3	36.9	42.4	— 1.1
July	42.5	60.9	46.6	50.0	+ 6.5*
August	37.8	58.1	48.7	48.2	+ 4.7*
September	38.9	54.0	46.3	48.4	+ 4.9*
October	40.0	58.6	49.0	49.2	+ 5.7*
November	39.9	44.8	55.5	46.6	+ 3.1*
December	33.7	37.2	50.0	40.2	— 3.3
Average	38.1	49.9	42.1	43.5	

* Average Price above 43.5 cents July-November 4.98¢ per doz.

Average Price below 43.5 cents Jan.-June + Dec. 3.54¢ per doz.

Average Premium for Summer and fall eggs = 8.5¢ per doz.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates hens on farms to be about 6% less than in 1954. There is a decline in Ontario of 22% but an increase of 2% in Quebec. This of course means fewer egg marketings from January to June in 1956 than in 1955 but still sufficient to slightly exceed consumer demand. Our export markets in the U.S. and other countries appear less promising. With storage egg buying likely to be curtailed somewhat, lower prices can be looked for by early spring. It looks like 1956 will be a poorer year for egg producers than might be expected.

Prices in the last half of 1956 are not likely to go as high as in the last half of 1955. If most people wait until late spring to buy pullets, or if early orders are cut back drastically with the idea that fall prices will not be high enough, the market could pick up more than is presently indicated. You can not be sure this year that egg prices from July to November will provide a high premium for early pullets. But with your flock management switched to early production every season, you are almost certain to do considerably better on the average.

Book Review

SUCCESSFUL CROP PRODUCTION IN EASTERN CANADA:
by Douglas L. Parks.

McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. \$5.95.

"Depleted soils, dwindling crop yields and lowered incomes are the inescapable penalties for failure to follow the basic principles of sound soil management," declares the author, a member of the staff of the Agricultural School at Kemptville.

Many farmers know they should improve their soil if they are to improve their crop yields, but are uncertain as to how this can best be done, and it was to meet this problem that the book was written. Organized for quick reference, it is designed to allow the farmer to apply his acquired knowledge immediately in the field, regardless of his background or experience.

The subject matter is divided into seven basic chapters each covering a particular aspect of crop production. These are Soil Management; Forage Plants; Pasture Production; Hay and Silage Production; Production of Grain Crops; Potato Production; Weed Control. Charts and tables help clarify the treatment, but these have been kept to a balance between ease of reading and maximum of helpful information. Seventy photographs also help to illustrate farming equipment and methods in this permanent and practical guide book.

Mr. Parks operates his own farm outside Kemptville and interprets his knowledge of crop production in the light of his daily experience. Although the book was intended primarily for the producer rather than the student, it is the first Canadian book on crop production available to students taking diploma or introductory courses in agronomy.

Insect Pests in the Home . . .

Control of Fleas

and Food Insects

by F. O. Morrison

Insects Infesting Food

SEVERAL KINDS of insects turn up in food materials in our pantries. How do they get in? In many instances packaged foods are already infested with eggs or larvae or other stages when purchased. They became infested in the packaging house, warehouse, transit truck or store. Or the insects are hidden in the folds and crevices of cardboard cartons in which the groceries are packed and which may in turn have come from bakeries or mills, etc. Most of the pests are either caterpillars of moths about twice the size of clothes moths, or grubs of beetles and beetles from one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch long. Roaches may be among them too. Thirty or more different kinds of insects are involved, each with its own peculiar food preferences and life history. But much can be done in a general way to prevent or overcome these annoyances.

Control Methods

If insects of any kind are found in food or food cupboards, make a thorough examination of *all* stored foods, even dog foods, spices and drugs.

Buy food materials such as meal, cereals, dried fruits, etc., in small quantities to avoid long periods of storage.

Examine all packaged goods, on delivery especially if packages are broken, and if any tell tale holes or webbing of food material is noticed return them at once.

Do not keep cardboard cartons any longer than is needed to unpack them. If suspicious unpack them in the porch.

Where possible, store foods such as dried fruits and cured meats, nuts, etc., in cold storage.

Keep spices, etc., in glass jars with rubber-seal tops.

Heat infested packages in the oven, to 140°F for from 15 minutes to a couple of hours depending on the size of the package. If the infestation is light, food may be salvaged by sifting out dead insects. Even if it is not salvaged the insects should be killed before discarding, as active forms may crawl or fly back in. On cold winter days exposure of infested packages to low temperatures may prove equally effective.

Infested cupboards should be emptied completely and the shelves, walls, ceiling and floor sprayed or painted with 5 percent DDT in kerosene or another good residual spray. Food materials, pans, dishes, etc., must be first removed or covered. After a period of 24 hours or more the cupboard shelves and walls should be thoroughly

washed with soap and water, and the shelves covered with fresh paper before food is returned.

Insect specimens for identification should be packed in small metal boxes such as aspirin boxes or in small bottles and sent to the Department of Entomology, Macdonald College, or to the Division of Entomology, Science Service Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Fleas

ADULT FLEAS suck blood. There are fleas that prefer the blood of dogs or cats and in some places fleas that prefer human blood. Dog and cat fleas look alike and attack either animal indiscriminately. Only when forced to by hunger will these fleas feed on man and then they take only an emergency meal and hop off looking for happier hunting grounds. Human fleas do not occur in eastern Canada but dog and cat fleas are common.

Pets often need to be treated for fleas for their own health and comfort, as well as for the protection of their owners and owner's families.

Fleas require blood in order to lay eggs. The adults live on the animals on which they feed, but the eggs are dropped off and not glued to the hairs as are louse eggs. If your dog or cat appears to have "dandruff" it may well be the small white flea eggs that you are noticing. The worm-like flea larvae that hatch from the eggs feed on any organic matter they can find in floor cracks, lawns or elsewhere, but especially in the bed *where the dog or cat sleeps*. They need two weeks or more to grow and another week is spent as non-feeding pupae in tiny cocoons which they spin. Then the adult emerges and must find a host and blood meal. Contrary to popular belief fleas do not develop from generation to generation in sand though larvae may grow up there. The newly emerged adult may live several weeks waiting for a host and longer if it gets one blood meal. Thus it is that hungry fleas often attack the ankles of children or of the lady of the house several weeks after a pet has died or been disposed of, or on return from a vacation during which the house was shut up with no pets around.

How to Control

Because of the dual life of fleas on the hosts as adults and off the hosts as larvae, control calls for a double barrelled attack. Use commercial flea powders containing rotenone or pyrethrum or methoxychlor on dogs or cats.

Those based on DDT or chlordane should not be used on cats of any age or on pups under two months. Apply the powder with a shaker-type dispenser or duster. Use about one tablespoonful of powder on an average sized short-haired dog (e.g. terriers) increasing or decreasing the dosage according to size or length of coat. Pay particular attention to the back, neck, top of head and underside of body. Rub the powder in thoroughly. DDT activates the fleas for a short time and may make the dog uncomfortable for a while. Powders should contain at least 1 percent rotenone; 0.2 percent pyrethrins with a synergist; 1 percent lindane; 5% chlordane; 5 to 10 percent DDT or 10% methoxychlor. Pyrethrum paralyzes fleas which may fall off and recover. It should be used

outdoors or the animal made to stand on newspaper which can be gathered up and destroyed. Dogs may also be bathed or sprayed with wettable powder suspensions or emulsions containing 0.5 percent DDT or chlordane or 0.05 percent lindane.

Treat yards, runs, dog houses or other animal quarters and bedding with sprays of 1 percent DDT or methoxychlor, 1/2 percent chlordane or 1/4 percent lindane at two gallons per 1000 square feet.

If the infestation extends throughout a dwelling use a 5 percent DDT or methoxychlor in kerosene on baseboards, and as a light mist on rugs, and upholstered furniture. Vacuuming rugs and furniture picks up most flea eggs.

Are You Secretary of the 'Bored'?

by Floyd F. Griesbach

If you are the secretary of an organization, here are 10 proven ways you can build up interest and avoid the dry rot of boredom. The secretary too, as well as the chairman, can help turn dull meetings into productive ones.

ARE YOU the secretary of an active group or are you secretary of the 'Bored'? Secretaries often complain about members losing interest. Sometimes it is community traditions which lead to dull meetings. More often it is the bad habits of the secretary or the chairman or both of them. Let's take a look at what a secretary might do to improve a meeting.

Have a Tool Kit

The secretary requires a tool kit the same as any other service man. A supply of pencils, paper, carbon paper, pins, gummed tape, envelopes, chalk, postage stamps, and a blackboard eraser along with a pair of scissors are necessary.

Other items which should be kept in the Secretary's kit are a copy of the constitution, minute book, a list of officials of the organization and their addresses, song sheets and a handy book of games.

Have a List or Agenda

Never start a meeting without a list of things to be done or an agenda. This is the chairman's responsibility but the secretary should assist in its preparation before the meeting starts.

Keep the Meeting Moving

Always have the correspondence ready for reading. Have ballots on hand in case a secret vote is necessary and so on. Nothing is more boring than waiting at a meeting while the secretary opens mail or cuts up paper

or is busy looking through a confusion of paper for a report.

Speak Clearly

When reading a letter or passing on information the members are depending on you. Mumbled reports can be avoided by sitting up straight and holding the report high enough to force the head up. It is also a great help to read reports out loud three or four times at home. The best radio announcers read aloud before going on the air with a message from their sponsor. As secretary you are speaking for someone else who wishes a job well done.

Make Notes

Keep adequate notes for the minutes, if someone moves a long motion, have him write it down for you. It will save time. If your taking of notes continually delays the meeting, you are taking too many notes.

Make Sure You Understand

You are not saving time if you let a meeting continue and do not understand what decisions they are making. It is your job to ask the chairman for clarification at any time during the meeting if you feel confused.

Report Immediately

There is no excuse for taking up the time of a meeting explaining why you were unable to send letters or reports as instructed at the last meeting. If you can't do it yourself, you must have someone else do it for you otherwise the last meeting was a waste of time.

News of the Meeting

Have someone else look after the news of your meeting for the press, radio and TV. The members like to watch for news of their meetings and it is important that the community understand what your organization is doing for it. As secretary you are too busy to get the news

away in time. The difference between doing minutes and news items is as great as trying to be chairman and secretary at the same time.

Use the Best Equipment

Poor pencils and cheap papers have led many otherwise good reports to the waste paper basket. Lack of a blackboard has often led to much confusion when arriving at a decision at meetings. A sheet of black masonite will make three cheap blackboards which can be transported easily in the family car. A supply of good song books can often fill an unexpected gap in the program. The secretary should see that such equipment is at hand at all times.

Evaluate Meetings

Too much of a good thing can often become boring. At a few meetings each year pass blank sheets of paper among the persons present at the meeting. Ask them to take a couple of minutes and write down what they have liked best about the recent programs, then draw a line across the sheet and write down what they liked least about the recent programs. Have a couple of members summarize these reports. This gives the executive valuable information as to how the programs are meeting the interest of the members as well as offering the members an excellent opportunity to let off steam whenever they are becoming bored.

Propose Farm Credit Administration

The establishment of an overall Canadian Farm Credit administration is the major recommendation on farm credit put forward by the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life. Such a new agency would:

1. Combine the present activities of the Farm Improvement Loans administration, and the Canadian Farm Loan Board.
2. Include also the present Veteran Land's Act administration but on a new expanded basis, not restricted to serving veterans, and to be called the Establishment and Development Farm Credit Division.

The Royal Commission recommends this new administration as a means of developing "an integrated national farm credit system". It would operate through two major divisions: the first to be concerned with providing working capital and long term capital to established farmers; the second to provide credit to new farmers, farmers now on uneconomic units, and to farming partnerships and co-operatives.

The Commission thinks that a further development of provincial farm credit programs is not the right answer to the farm credit problem. A national program, they reason, is already partly established through the VLA, the Canadian Farm Loan Board and the Farm Improvement Loan program. Also, a national program is better able to bear the risk of heavy losses in any particular province or region; it has available to it the greater financial strength

of the Federal government, and it can tailor its credit program better to the overall needs of a developing Canadian agriculture.

The Commission believes its proposed administration should be self-financing—and not dependent on government assistance. Consistent with this, interest rates should be as low as possible. It gives particular attention to its proposed Established and Development division, recommending loans with amortization of 30 years; the supervision of loans by a competent field staff similar to that employed by VLA; careful selection of candidates for loans; the purchase by the Administration of land which can be obtained at a price near the long-run productive value, to restrict undue inflation of land values, and the encouragement of partnership and co-operative arrangements.

Could Quebec Farmers Organize Like This?

In the state of Illinois, 200,000 farmers pay annual fees of \$15.00 each to belong to the Illinois Agricultural Association. This powerful state wide direct membership organization controls the activities of fourteen large scale commodity groups, marketing and insurance associations, and central co-operatives serving the farmers of Illinois. Although local control and participation is the strength of the Association, central organization assures an integrated farm movement. The weakness of too many farm organizations, duplicated services, and small inefficient co-operatives is thus avoided.

The Illinois Agricultural Association is in complete charge of all important farm programs in the state and is directly controlled by the farmers. To strengthen local organization, \$10.00 of the annual fee stays in the County and \$5.00 goes to the state organization. The State Association pays 75¢ per member to the National Farm Bureau Federation with which it is affiliated.

The organization has four main objectives: Adult education and extension services to the members; Assistance and organizational aid to small rural groups and associations; Public relations programs among urban people; Co-operative development and marketing.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Farmers and Governments Meet

Delegates to the 17th annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference point out need for effective farm policies to avoid farm depression.

"SOME expenditure by the people of Canada to save agriculture from depression may be necessary". In these words from the statement presented by Dr. H. H. Hannam on behalf of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the tone of this year's Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference can best be understood. Provincial government agricultural officials, federal government specialists, and a large delegation of farm organization representatives spent three full days in conference at Ottawa recently. They reviewed the present agricultural situation, prospects for the future, and suggested ways of alleviating some of the cost-price squeeze on farmers.

That the Canadian farmer is not receiving his fair share of the expanding prosperity enjoyed by the country as a whole, was noted in the C. F. A. statement. It also pointed out that the parity position of farmers has dropped continuously since 1951 when it was 110. The ratio between farmer costs and prices of farm products now stands at 81 which is a good indication of where farmers stand in relation to the rest of the economy.

Provincial delegates and farm organization members repeatedly emphasized the need for continued price supports on eggs, butter, hogs and freight assistance on feed grains to Eastern Canada and British Columbia.

Discussions on the bumper apple crop, support price payments, storage, and marketing touched off a heated discussion between Ontario and Nova Scotia. Potato growing provinces advocated heavier duties, support payments, and diversion of potatoes to starch and other uses to bolster the market.

Despite predictions that 1955 farm income will equal that of 1953 (which was \$300,000,000. above the 1954 figure) not too much optimism was noted. The mood was definitely one of seeking to find a way to improve the position of farmers. The so-called 'big four'—grain, hogs, cattle, and dairying provide the key to future prospects. Outlook reports were discussed at length by the delegates. We shall summarize only these four main ones.

Wheat and Coarse Grain

The export situation for wheat is complicated by the surplus disposal program of the U.S. government and heavy subsidies to wheat producers in many importing countries. Despite last year's poor crop, little of this year's good one can be crammed into bulging country and terminal elevators. Despite the difficulties the Wheat Board expects to be able to sell the equivalent of a normal crop in world markets.

Of interest to Eastern feeders was a suggestion that feed grades of grain might be stored in bins of feeders in Eastern Canada. Such a plan would make room for this year's quality grain to move from western farms into storage. It would also assure feeders in the East of plentiful supplies of feed grain.

Cattle and Hogs

Heavier marketings of meat animals are expected for 1956, especially hogs. Cattle prices are apt to go down somewhat especially in the first half of the year. With a big year ahead for hogs in both the U.S. and Canada, there is little hope that average hog prices will improve in 1956. Our hog prices in Canada will be closely tied with the American price, as we will be exporting about 10% of our production there.



Officers and directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture are pictured at their table at the 17th annual federal-provincial agricultural conference, held in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons in Ottawa.

Dairying

Milk cows on farms are expected to increase slightly again this year. Canadian milk production should push up to 17.5 billion pounds.

The prospect for dairying seems to look better for the future. Butter consumption should go up again this year to around 310 million pounds. Production of creamery butter should not be much above this figure. Perhaps the surplus butter production problem that has plagued dairy farmers since 1952 will soon right itself.

The outlook for dairy factory products seems favourable both for domestic and export markets. Most of our dairy products will be consumed at home and the percentage going into fluid milk is on the increase. Farm milk prices are not likely to change much, but the pressure to lower prices should be relieved.

Quebec At The Conference



From Quebec's Department of Agriculture, these delegates attended the federal-provincial agricultural conference in Ottawa: (left to right) front row: Pierre Labrecque, chief of the Animal Husbandry Branch; René Trépanier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; George Gauthier, Chief of Information and Research. Back row: J. L. Descoteaux, chief of Rural Economics; Ernest Dubé, chief of the Extension branch.

DEPUTY Minister of Agriculture Trépanier, as leader of the Quebec delegation, reviewed the agricultural situation in his province for the past year. He pointed out that farm revenues for the first half of the year amounted to an estimated \$179,000,000, which is 4½% lower than in the corresponding period in 1954; a drop which he attributed in the main to lower prices for pork products, 15% down this year. However, he looked for an improvement to be shown when the figures for the second half of the year are available.

Meat Prices

As at June 1st, 1955, livestock on farms were reported as 60,000 head more than at the same date the previous year, and 130,000 more than in 1953. The hog population was 21%, or 221,000 head, higher than in 1954. Cattle marketings were also higher and in the ten month period

from January to November slaughterings were up 6% for cattle, 15.6% for hogs, and 4.6% for calves. A drop of 11.9% was noted for sheep and lambs. The large offerings of hogs had a depressing effect on prices, and hog production will likely show a reduction in 1956.

Dairy Products

Cheese production was down some 9%, but all other dairy products registered increases: total milk production, 2%; butter, 2%; fluid milk sales, 4%; concentrated milk products, 4%; ice cream, 22%.

There was an increase of 4% in the number of cows milking during the year, which accounts for the increase in production. Cows went onto pasture in the spring in rather poor condition, but excellent pasture conditions in early spring soon put them back into good shape and wiped out the bad effects of poor wintering. In spite of the dry summer, pastures held up well on the whole, and in some districts milk production was better than usual. Milk that could not be turned into cheese was diverted without difficulty to larger sales of fluid milk, and to increased production of concentrated products and ice cream.

The general picture of dairy farming in Quebec is no clearer than it was a year ago. Butter stocks on hand are increasing at a rate that makes it obvious that the support price of 58¢ must be retained if we are to avoid complete disruption in this important segment of our farming industry.

Poultry and Eggs

A considerable reduction in egg production is reflected in lower shipments during the first nine months of this year; sales were 12%, or 519,730 cases, fewer than in the record year of 1954. Also, the farm census showed 14% fewer hens on farms in June of this year as compared with 1954. At the same time, however, sales of dressed poultry during the same period increased 15%, due to the continued expansion of the broiler industry. No fewer than 41% of the total production of 31¼ million birds went to this trade. The same trend was evident among turkey breeders, where one third of all turkeys reared were sold for broilers.

A considerable increase in poultry production is looked for in 1956, which will likely have a depressing effect on prices.

Field Crops

More land than usual went into hay in 1955, and the resultant crop, which was of very good quality, was larger than any for the past five years. A smaller acreage was planted to fodder corn, but higher yields per acre cancelled out the effect of the area reduction. There was an increase of 10% or 11% in the harvest of root crops.

Oat production was up 6%, barley production was down 10%, and quality was inferior in both cases. Also, the total acreage sown to these two crops was the smallest since the war, and increased rates of yield for barley did

not compensate for the smaller acreage. About the same quantity of mixed grain was harvested as last year, but quality was only fair; better yields made up for an acreage reduction of about 5%.

Fruits and Vegetables

Quebec apple growers harvested a crop the like of which has never been seen before; an estimated 4 million bushels. With prices about two thirds of what was obtained last year, growers found their average incomes sharply reduced.

For the second consecutive year dry weather cut back the crop of strawberries by about 40%, though prices were maintained at about the same level as last year. For the same reason the raspberry crop was down about 15%, but here prices were a little better. Higher prices for a smaller crop were the rule in blueberries, where about 10% fewer were picked.

Canning Crops

Peas grown for canning went to the processing plants in greater quantity; 26% more than last year, with prices bringing revenues of from 20% to 25% less. The crop of beans for canning was 20% smaller and prices held at last year's levels. There was an increase of 70% in tomato production, with a fall in prices of from 30% to 43%. Sweet corn sold for about the same prices as last year, for a harvest that was 37% greater.

Other Crops

There was a 29% bigger crop of excellent potatoes last year; which was practically free of bacterial blight; but prices were only about half what they were for the 1954 crop.

The cigarette tobacco crop was exceptionally good and was of excellent quality; harvested from an acreage 11½% larger than last year, it was 17½% greater than the 1954 crop, and for most of the crop prices were satisfactory. Cigar tobacco was half again the size of last year's crop.

The honey crop was of good quality, but 25% smaller than last year, and the maple crop was down 7%.

Farm Policy Statement

Mr. Trepanier credited the Federal government's butter support programme as being a stabilizing factor in the dairy situation, and he foresaw most unfortunate repercussions should the support price be lowered, not only for butter makers, but for all segments of the dairy industry. He also maintained that farmers should be given some form of protection against the importation of vegetable oils.

As a measure of security for farmers, and to stabilize the hog raising industry, it is imperative that the support price for pork be maintained at 23¢; taking into account the present cost of grain and feed, the present price is the lowest that is acceptable.

Support prices for eggs, he said, should be extended to include poultry meat so that poultry farmers could count at least on some minimum of security.

Speaking on behalf of all Quebec farmers, Mr. Trepanier urged continuance of the Federal share of the subsidy on shipments of agricultural limestone, and on the maintenance of the Federal assistance on feed grain transportation from the West at the highest possible level. This help accomplishes two things, said the Deputy Minister; it helps move surplus grain and is a factor in reducing the cost of production for farmers in the East.

Mr. Trepanier concluded his presentation by outlining some of the ways in which the Quebec Department of Agriculture brings financial assistance to the province's farmers, mentioning particularly the land drainage programme, the vast sums earmarked for farm loans, many of which have helped to establish young farmers on their own land and the benefits that have come through Quebec's rural electrification scheme which has brought electricity to 80% of the farms in the province.

C.S.G.A. Secretary Honoured

An Honorary Life Membership was presented to Mr. W. T. G. Wiener at the recent annual meeting of the International Crop Improvement Association in recognition of his long and outstanding service to the Association. Mr. Wiener has been Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association since 1928.

A particular mark of achievement credited to Mr. Wiener is the effective work he has done through the I.C.I.A. in promoting the development of uniform standards for pedigreed seed in North America. Mr. Wiener has served one two-year term as president of the I.C.I.A., has been a director since 1929, and is at present a member of the Executive, representing Canada.

Minister's Message

This is the twelfth time that I have had the pleasure, in my capacity as Minister of Agriculture, of extending the very best of New Year's wishes to you all.

The year just ended was, on the whole, a good one for us. Quebec's farms, like those of the other provinces, produced an abundance of good food, and we should thank Providence for this blessing. But nevertheless there were a few clouds on the horizon, and some of our farmers had cause to realize that farming is one profession in which the course of the future cannot be predicted with extreme accuracy. May we hope that conditions during 1956 will be such as will permit our products to be sold at prices that will give a reasonable return for the labour of our farmers and their families. And it is to be hoped that all classes of society will come to a better understanding of the dignity of the farming profession and of its fundamental role in the national prosperity.

To each and every one of you I wish joy in your daily tasks, performed in the knowledge that yours is a noble profession, and one which your children should be proud to follow.

LAURENT BARRE,
Minister of Agriculture.

Brome County Farm Improvement Plan

The third five-year farm improvement plan in Brome County has come to a close, and results obtained by the 85 farmers who took part have turned out to be most encouraging, with reports of increased yields of field crops and higher milk yields from the dairy herds.

The plan, which has as its object the improvement of general farming practices through the use of approved methods, takes the form of a contest in which points are awarded to each farm, something on the system of the Merit Agricole judging, though not in such great detail. Points particularly looked for by the judges (Messrs. A. Lambert, A. Lanctot, L. C. Draper and G. Caron) included drainage and clearing, general cleanliness, conservation and use of barnyard manure, the quality of ensilage put up, the condition of pastures and meadows, the general state of health of the livestock and the cropping plan and the yield of grain for feed.

Of the 85 farmers who originally went into the contest, 19 were eliminated because they did not keep milking records. Of the remaining 66, scores of over 80% were made by 16; Omer Paquette, Adamsville, 88%; Leo Duquette, Fulford, 87%; Bob Trusanski, Abercorn, 86½%; Eric Francois, Abercorn, 86%; Armand Pelletier, Sutton, 85½%; Georges Gladys, Sutton, 85%; Lionel Giguere, Fulford, 85%; George Duquette, Fulford, 84½%; H. H. Woodward, Sutton Junction, 84%; C. C. Whitcher & Son, Foster, 83½%; H. S. Salisbury, Foster, 83%; Clement Dion, Adamsville, 83%; L. Dion, Adamsville, 82½%; J. C. Belisle, Sutton, 82%; Leo Berger, St. Etienne, 81½%; C. C. Brudford, Foster, 81%; O. Blanchard, Eastmen, 80½%. Another 20 farmers made over 70% on the judging.

As part of the programme, during the summer 325 soil samples were taken and analyzed, 65 pure bred heifers were bought as well as 50 young bulls, and 250 cows were artificially inseminated. Many of the contestants built additional silo space to put up green silage to take care of a surplus of green feed; in spite of a dry summer, grain harvests were better than average.

Good Price For Sugar Beets

The 1956 crop of sugar beets will be bought by the Quebec Sugar Refinery for \$13.00 a ton, the highest price paid anywhere in Canada. This was assured by a decision arrived at during the annual meeting of the Quebec Sugar Refinery Corporation held last month with the Minister of Agriculture presiding.

Mr. Barre pointed out that although the Corporation had been forced to make some extraordinary expenses during 1955, and though there is some uncertainty about the future market for sugar and by-products, a good price for the raw material is necessary to assure a constant supply of beets for the plant. He was glad to note that

the 1955 crop had given a larger yield per acre than usual and that total production had been 9,223 tons higher than in 1954.

During 1955, beets were grown by 1,275 farmers on 6,036 acres. A total harvest of 76,382 tons was recorded, which is an average yield for 12.73 tons to the acre. Gross revenue to farmers, per acre, was figured at \$165.45, or an average income per farm growing beets of \$783.39. Only in 1951 and 1952, when beets were bringing \$15 and \$14 per ton, had farm revenues from this crop been so high.

The Refinery will pay out a total of \$998,828 to farmers for beets during 1955. A first payment of \$7.00 has already been made, and the balance will be paid during the month of February.

Beef Men Hold Annual Meeting

Delegates from the Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Societies gathered in Lennoxville last month for the annual meeting of the Quebec Beef Cattle Producers' Association with Vice-president E. G. Beattie in the chair in the absence of president McClay.

Beef cattle are on the increase in Quebec, stated secretary D. J. MacMillan who reported an increase of 16% in the numbers of beef breeders in this province during the year. D. J. Robertson, the Federal expert, reported on 4-H club work with beef cattle, mentioning that the stock shown at the Winter Fair by club members had made average gains of 1.71 pounds a day at an average cost of 26¢.

The meeting set the date for the Spring Sale at Sherbrooke for April 19th, 1956, and breeders wishing to consign animals for this sale were asked to get in touch with Mr. MacMillan without delay.

Mr. Beattie was elected president for 1956, with Ross Edwards as first vice-president and Bruce McKellar as second vice-president. Mr. MacMillan will continue as secretary-treasurer.

Potato Subsidy Again Offered

Purchasers of Foundation stock of seed potatoes will again be able to receive the Department of Agriculture's subsidy of 50¢ per 75 pound bag; the subsidy went into effect on December 1st.

Conditions are the same as in former years: only bona-fide farmers, residents of Quebec province, may receive the subsidy. Orders must be forwarded through some recognized association if the subsidy, which amounts to \$300 for a carload of 600 bags, is to be collected.

Growers of Chicoutimi, Roberval, Lake St. John and Saguenay should send their orders to the Syndicate of Potato Producers, Shipshaw. All orders from other sections of the province go through the Co-operative Federee. Orders will be filled in order as received until the funds set aside for payment of the subsidy have been used up; therefore, the earlier the orders are in, the better.

Dear Readers:

Here we are in the month of memories. What better time for reminiscing than January? The snow cuddles up to the house and insulates the heat from the good maple fires. We are secluded by a white carpet of snow except on Monday nights when we dig out to the open highway to go to Farm Forum, and on Sundays to attend church.

So it is an excellent time to remember a trip to the Granby Zoo where we saw so many different animals from so many different countries; the Stanstead County's Farm Forum Rally and the friends I met; the many things I learned at the Leadership Forum, and an Art Exhibit showing local paintings of farm scenes and autumn foliage, some famous paintings of people, dishes and tablecloths and modern art that could be most anything the mind can imagine. Mrs. Smiley of Lennoxville depicted rural life in her pictures. Her painting of oxen had an effect on the show; possibly all who viewed it had never seen a team of cattle yoked.

On stormy nights I draw an easy chair up by the circulator and read my Christmas book. I am especially enjoying the one I received this year. It was written by Margaret Leatherbarrow about their experience in farming, and tells of "Gold in the Grass." She describes the difficulty

in getting a run-down farm to provide a living, the futility they felt on receiving the large meal bills, until they started feeding silage. They were so very well satisfied with their beef gains that they fed it to the pigs. They even fed it to the hens and by so doing they cut the meal bill and produced more eggs. It is an interesting story of their daily living and how they restored humus to a worn-out soil.

This book got me so interested in humus that I asked Mr. Richardson, the Senior Agronomist at the Lennoxville Experiment Station, for more information about it. He sent me a 1200 page book, so I'll be reading the winter storms away.

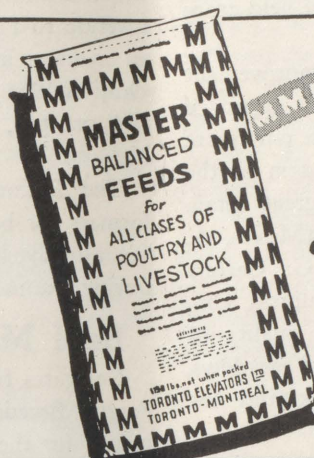
We pay good money for fertilizer. We store it with care and spread it with caution. Yet we plow in the fall and let the spring freshet use the furrows for brooks, thus losing topsoil which is more valuable than the fertilizer. I've read that erosion and bad use of the land has worn out seven inches of the earth's surface, and that there is only seven inches left of the earth's surface soil. When that is gone, possibly in about 2000

years, it will be too late to remedy the cause. In my opinion, four cent turnips and two-seventy milk are depleting the soil too fast, for we can't afford to buy back plant food when we receive such low prices. It is a national problem which should be worked on by a research committee representative of both city and country, to bring to the public's notice the extent to which we are exterminating civilization. Therefore I am wondering if humus can replace expensive commercial fertilizer.

I also hope to do some studying on co-operatives, as the high production costs and low prices are not in parity. Our farm population is getting discouraged. Some are cutting costs all they can and staying on, others are using the farm for a home but their income comes from industry or lumbering. Some plan to move to the suburbs as soon as they can. "Could we save ourselves by co-operative marketing?"

After the excellent price we received for Christmas trees, it is enticing to think of planting a patch to Firs. We can do this if the prices go any lower.

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We got the pen ready for little pigs this week. We have a heat lamp ready to place in one corner of the pen as soon as it is needed.

We did enjoy your letter telling of your holiday celebrations. Write again when you can.

As ever,

Wally.

Artificial Lights for Layers

Artificial lights to maintain egg production during the shorter days of the winter months, will make a laying flock more profitable. However, the effectiveness of lights will depend on their proper use, report poultry officials at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Manitoba, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Lighting should commence in time to maintain a 12-hour day once daylight alone is inadequate. This is sufficient while production is on the increase but should be stepped up to a minimum of 13 hours, when production levels off.

MIRACLE BILL says:

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Once started, the lighting schedule must be regular. An abrupt reduction in either length of time or strength of light may cause egg production to stop. A time switch is considered essential to insure against forgetfulness. When lights are started in fall, there is nothing to be gained by doing this gradually. However, when they are discontinued a gradual 15 minutes per week reduction is recommended.

Laying houses should have one 40-watt bulb for each 200 square feet of floor space. When all-night lights are used, this intensity may be reduced to one-third.

The location of the lights will depend on the type and width of the house. In houses not more than 24 feet wide, the lights should be placed in a single row at intervals not exceeding 10 feet, midway between the roosting quarters and the front of the house. In wider houses a double row of lights is necessary. The lights should be suspended about 6 feet from the floor. The greatest light intensity should fall on the water fountains and feeders, with a lesser amount on the roosting quarters to induce the hens to leave them.

Aside from convenience there apparently is little difference in the

various methods of supplying light. If morning light is provided, feed and water must be available at the time the lights come on. When the birds are receiving light and feed in the evening, it is necessary to have a dimming device to induce them to return to the roosts.

Winter Handling Hints

1. Ship cattle bedded with sand under straw.
2. Bed hogs and sheep with straw. Use plenty of straw along sides and ends.
3. Cover truck to protect from weather.
4. Cover slat openings with paper or panels.
5. Prevent slips and "spreaders." Sand all icy walks, yards, etc.
6. Watch winter road conditions—drive carefully.
7. Use partitions where necessary.
8. Use slappers—not sticks and canes.
9. Remove machinery from the feedlot and barnyard.
10. Watch pens and gates for broken slats, sharp corners and nails.
11. Remember—take it easy.

New Ways With Electric Fences

Something like 80,000 electric fencing units are said to be in use in Britain, mostly for controlling grazing on high-quality grassland. They are installed, not only to enclose cattle, but also pigs, sheep, deer, geese, duck, hens, turkeys and other livestock. They are also being used increasingly in keeping vermin such as foxes, squirrels and mice away from domestic livestock and growing crops.

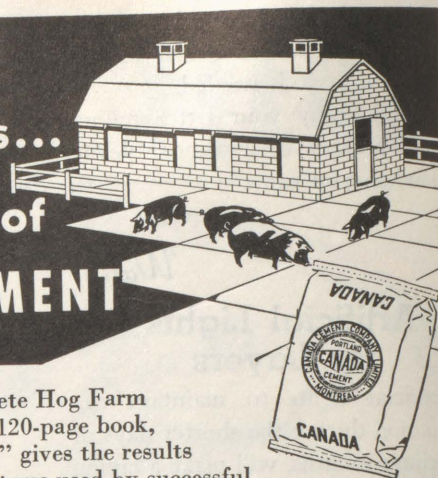
Market gardeners have used electric fences mounted on a board half-an-inch high to protect rows of peas just breaking through from the attacks of mice, plantations of young trees are protected from grey squirrels by electric fencing round each sapling; foxes are kept away from chicken runs by electrified wire netting.

Some of these uses are, of course, experimental; yet not only are new uses constantly being found for electrified fencing on farm and plantation but new ways of applying it to old uses are still being developed. Correspondents in one of the British farming journals have been discussing the quickest way of moving electric fences on grassland. One farmer considered he had done well if he walked the length of his fence three times only while re-siting it. But another has improved on this. Unlike nearly all farmers he does not have his posts in one straight line, but in two parallel lines, with the posts in one line opposite the spaces in the other. He strings his wire backwards and forwards from post A1 to B1, B1 to A2, A2 to B2 and so on across the field so that he has a zigzag fence made up of a series of short sections each at right angles to the other.

When he moves his fence he takes out the tread-in posts in one row only, and moves them wire and all to the other side of the other row; and thus frees for grazing, not a long narrow strip of new grass, but a long series of squares of new grass.

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He need not even switch the current off—except on alternate days when the end posts must be moved—or move stock out of the field.

Ten Pigs to a Litter by Artificial Insemination

The first seven litters of pigs born in Britain as a result of commercial artificial insemination have been farrowed in the English county of Devonshire. They averaged over ten to a litter.

A three-years-old Wessex Saddleback, owned by Mr. Percy Chugg,

of Harleston Farm, Frogmore, Devon, was the first to farrow with a litter of eight; a Large White owned by Mr. John Phillips, of Hyperion Farm, Kennford, Exeter, was the second, with a litter of 13. Service in all cases was provided by the Dartington Hall, Devon, cattle breeding centre.

Artificial pig breeding, made possible by the discovery at Cambridge University, England, of a method of preserving boar semen for a limited period, was put on a commercial basis in April 1955 when a local service for South Devon and East Cornwall was set up at Darlington Hall with a stud of Large White boars.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Women on Quebec School Boards

by Catherine I. Mackenzie

EDUCATION today gives a great many more opportunities for women to enter public life than were offered fifty years ago, and yet women do not seem to be choosing the public service in greater numbers. They show great courage and resourcefulness in business and in the professions, but are extremely timid about public life. Can it be the fear of criticism?

The emancipation of women, which was the burning question at the beginning of the century, began when women became voters and eligible for public office. In our province there are many other difficulties that show up once a woman is free to vote. One of them is the property qualification for office such as the School Board. This holds good for men, too, but even the wife's property is in the man's hands, so that what the wife owns does not give her all the rights that should go with her possession of property. You would be surprised, upon reading the list of voters in a municipality, to find how few women have the right either to vote in an election for school commissioners or to be put up for election.

Here is a place where Institute members could begin their education in public affairs. It will be difficult to remove the restrictions on married women's property, but members of the Institute could inform themselves correctly about these restrictions and then start an movement among men to free women's property or to have the property qualification abolished. With widows and spinsters their property is their own. They can vote and hold office; but do they? Again, are they the only women we want in public office?

In England, once women obtained the vote they were free to go ahead to have the obstacles removed that stood in the way of their freedom to take part in all civic affairs as men do. They are magistrates, members and chairmen of school boards, and hold many civic offices. Here in Quebec, we can have women senators much more easily than we can put women on our village councils or school boards. We are proud of our women senators. It was said that the prime minister who appointed the first woman senator had her accepted because she was the mother of nine children. Today she is a power in the land, and it is not on account of the nine children, but her own worth and aptitude for continued hard and frequently unrewarding work as a statesman.

The women members of the House have made their

way and their voices are heard. The House has recognized the value of a courageous woman untrammelled by party in their recent appreciation of Agnes McPhail.

A few women have stood for election to civic office, but in this province not many have succeeded. Their election was a nine days' wonder but, their rise was a nine years' struggle. Do women back a woman candidate? Not to any great extent, except perhaps in the case of the Mayor of Ottawa. It should not be necessary. A woman candidate represents the voters and should or should not have their franchise on her merits and regardless of her sex. The average woman is not much interested in a local election unless carried away by a wave of feeling over some stormy issue.

Women who have waited so long to get the provincial vote, if they use it at all, should use it to some purpose. Do many value it? I would say that not many of the younger women do. They are busy. They do not get an hour off to vote, and by the time their husbands come home in the evening they are busy with dinner preparations. Many women still prefer the drawing room method of getting their way at elections, but frequently the modern candidates are not of the old-type drawing-room frequenters and would not be impressed.

Today's education teaches the child to vote by ballot. They vote for their class officers and their J.R.C. representatives. Let us hope they will not forget either the method or the duty by the time they are qualified voters.

Has any group you know of put up a woman candidate either for civic office or for the school board? No woman candidate can get elected unless she gets a nomination and it is a rare man that will endorse a woman's nomination papers and work for his candidate.

We now see that there is a great deal of spade work to be done before we choose a candidate. The candidate herself must know the answers, and must have the necessary property qualifications, as well as a good natured friendly manner that shows give and take. She must be *persona grata* to the men but if she is too *grata* the board members' wives will raise a hue and cry. And there I am not joking. They are not jealous of her *a propos* their husbands, but jealous of a woman doing something that they know they themselves cannot do. Let her have neat ankles, a good vote-catcher. The candidate must appeal to women too, but she must not be

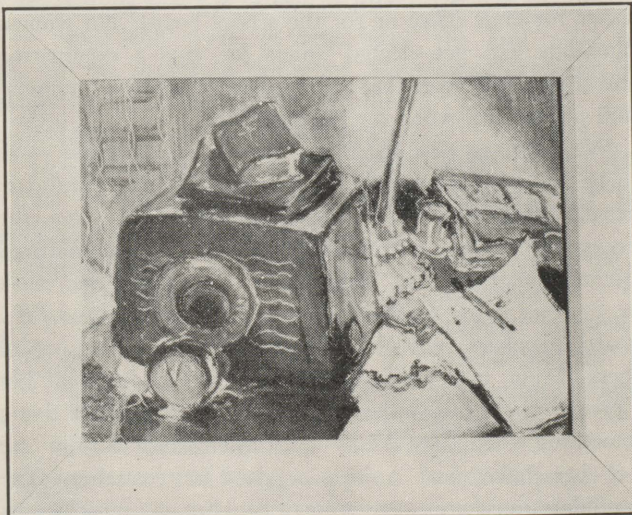
too all-out feminist. Vote for her, find other people who will vote for her too, but avoid a clique of women trying to override the men. She won't get elected, I fear, but the election will cause some interest. Men who never voted before at a school board election will be all out to vote against the "unusual thing", not against Mrs. S. herself.

She will take defeat in good part, as you must yourselves, but try again and again. The public is afraid of the smart woman, but your candidate will be smart enough to hide her smartness from the public. Invite a member of the School Board to your meeting, not to question him, but to explain the workings of the board and its relation to the central board and other boards, the Superintendent's office and the Protestant officials, and also to the Protestant Committee. You might ask questions about the personnel of these committees, but do not mention Women on School Boards.

Former Demonstrator Wins Art Award

Institute members who were fortunate enough to have Miss Elizabeth Campbell as a handicrafts instructor will be interested in the picture below. It is a photograph of the oil painting which won Miss Campbell first prize in the McGill University Arts and Crafts Exhibition held recently in Montreal. Entries in the exhibition included oils, water colours and drawings, as well as other forms of art and crafts, and any student or staff member of the University was eligible to take part.

Miss Campbell tells us that she painted the picture in her hotel room at Ayer's Cliff two years ago next spring, while she was in the Townships giving her last course in handicrafts as W.I. demonstrator to members of the Ayer's Cliff Institute. As many of you know, Miss Campbell is now on the staff of the School of Household Science at Macdonald College, where she has particular responsibility for instruction of the students of the Homemaker Course.



Office Happenings

Through your office have come greetings to all Q.W.I. members. We pass them on to you here. From the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Laurent Barré and Mrs. Barré, a "Merry Christmas and Prosperous New Year", and similar expressions from our National President, Mrs. Adams; Provincial Institutes; our associated societies (Montreal Council of Women, CAC Quebec English Branch, Women's Voluntary Services); Dr. Nimbkar—our friend in India—the National Federation of Women's Institutes (England), and in conclusion this beautiful message from our international organization the A.C.W.W. which we quote in full:

"For many people, this is the time of year for coming home, the time when families gather to renew the links that bind us to our kinsfolk. 'Home' is a word that lies deep in all our hearts. It means parents and children, a house, a country, it means a place and people we love and understand, a place and people that love and understand us. Some people—and they are fortunate—speak of their 'second home'. They have another house, another family, perhaps another country, that they love almost as well as they love their own. We can all have 'second homes', in the nearest village, or the farthest country through our work, or our holidays, or through our pen friends. The more we have, the luckier we are. May all of us, in the years to come, find many second homes in many lands, and so build up love and understanding all over the world".

Reading material is welcomed by the Canadian troops in Germany. If you have used or new books you would like to send, here is the address:

**WVS. c/o Headquarters,
2nd Canadian Infantry Bde.,
c/o C.A.P.O. 5050,
Montreal.**

The postage you put on the parcels will take them to their destination in Germany but rates are low. The reason they must have the initials "W.V.S." on the address is to make sure they get to that clearing house. Miss Bovey, WVS President (Montreal Branch) says the books give great pleasure to the troops and are distributed by the WVS workers at Brigade Headquarters. Do not send magazines, only books. Parcels must be tied and wrapped well and the sender's name may be put inside if you wish.

Many inquiries about the UNESCO Gift Coupon Scheme come to this office. These should be sent to our Provincial Convenor of Citizenship (name and address in Annual Report). You will notice in the news from the Institutes that some are working on this project.

The sale of the reprint of "Cookery Around the World" is proving brisk, says the ACWW office, London. This is proving true here also. The supply ordered for this office has been cleared out, a demand from non-

members contributing to this unexpected result. More will be ordered if there is any further demand. A few new recipes have been added, from countries joining the ACWW since the first issue was published, but the price remains the same, \$1 in Canada.

The Semi-annual Board Meeting is being held Jan. 20-21, at the Y.M.C.A., Montreal. (likely over before this reaches you). Board members received their notices the first of the year. All our other news was in that branch letter, which went to you about the same time.

And now, a most sincere "thank you" from the office staff for the many, many greetings received from you in all parts of the province. We do appreciate this friendly thought, when you are all so busy with home duties at the Christmas season. You're wonderful people for whom to be working.

The Month With The W.I.

Looking over your reports, arriving for this month, I find that several are for meetings held last month. Perhaps it is the Christmas rush that is to blame. Do try to get them away right after your meeting. All reports are carefully checked on arrival but many are still missing again this time. Every report that reaches me is always used, so let's work together for fresher news, and something from each branch.

Christmas meetings are in the news this time, with the usual gift exchanges, carol singing and Christmas stories, and cheer at home and abroad—all the "sharing" that goes with this festive season.

Bonaventure: Black Cape heard the Citizenship Convenor read an article on Child Care. She also told of her trip to the West Coast. The First Aid kit in the local school was replenished. Port Daniel distributed pamphlets from the Q.W.I. Loan Library and games, with prizes, were enjoyed.

Brome: Austin donated \$10 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. A report on the progress of the Youth Centre was given. Knowlton's Landing held a glove-making course. Improvements have been made to the grounds



Hobby Show sponsored by Bury W.I. An array of antique shawls was a feature of the show and one quilt was over 100 years old. Le Cercle de Fermiere had a loom and spinning wheel for flax in operation. Mrs. J. D. Harrison, who arranged the show is in the background.

at the Club Room. South Bolton donated \$10 to the I.O.D.E. for hot lunches for indigent children. The last payment has been made on their Club House. A new member was welcomed.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield had a talk by Miss P. Kies on her tour of Europe and a display of articles purchased in the various countries. A quilting bee was held. Dundee heard Mr. M. Tillotson speak on Immigration. Two card parties were held during the month and \$6 voted the Travelling Library. Franklin Centre reports the usual Christmas program, a pleasing one much enjoyed. Hemmingford had a hat-remodelling course and heard a talk on "Rights of Married Women in the Province of Quebec". Howick also had the season's program with a demonstration on Christmas ideas for children's parties. Huntingdon also had a course in hat-remodelling. A member of this branch, Mrs. W. Middlemiss (local CAC president) received a pound of tea as winner of the Tea Survey Contest. A display of handwork was shown by Miss Scott. Ormstown mentions only their Christmas program, a happy social event.

Compton: Brookbury saw films and views from the Eastern Townships. Donations of \$3 each were given to UNESCO Gift Coupon Scheme and hot lunches in the school. Two contests were held, guessing advertisements and naming cakes. Bury sponsored a hobby show when treasures, ancient and modern, were on display. Mrs. Fisher explained how to make cancer dressings and this project has been adopted. Canterbury heard a talk on Immigration, given by Mr. Smith, Principal of Scots-town High School. Five more knitted squares were handed in and \$3 voted UNICEF. Cookshire has learned and is using the "Hymn of All Nations" at their meetings. A rummage sale netted \$19 and a Musicale \$100. (This latter was sent to the Cecil Memorial Home in Austin). A Mediterranean Cruise was described by Mrs. Pope. East Angus heard an article on Ceylon and on the coming



The Morin Heights Hat Course, Left to right: Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Kneeland, Mrs. Buxton, Miss McQuat (Technician), Mrs. Watchorn, Mrs. Kvenbo, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Campbell (President), Mrs. Nesbitt.

ACWW Conference to be held there. A tour of the Sherbrooke Pure Milk Company was made and 10 members visited the Ascot W.I. A donation of \$15 to the Cecil Memorial Home here. *East Clifton* held a Chinese auction. Mrs. A. Willard donated a framed plaque with the Club Women's Creed, inscribed in memory of her mother, Mrs. Luman Waldron, to be hung in the W.I. Hall. Mrs. Waldron was a charter member of the branch. *Sawyerville* had a demonstration on how to line bureau drawers with washable wall-paper and how to wash orlon sweaters. A travel film was shown. *Scotstown* had three guests at their meeting; Mrs. Hurley, county president, Miss Carson, county secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Cameron, Junior Supervisor. A contest on the W.I. was held. Two boxes of cotton were sent the Cancer Society. Compton Calendars have been sold and \$5.10 raised on sale of dolls.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* was entertained by Lower *Eardley W.I.* at a luncheon celebrating the latter's second birthday. The guests were welcomed by the president, Mrs. Kerr, with reply by the president of visiting branch, Mrs. Leach. *Breckenridge* sent \$10 to the Service Fund and \$5 to the Can. Institute for Blind. Mrs. Lusk won a contest, "Hidden Names", and Mrs. Pepin had the best decorated Christmas Gift. *Eardley* had Miss Robinson, of the St. John Ambulance Association, to speak on its courses, and voted \$10 for the Institute for the Blind. *Lakeview* reported on the Red Feather Drive and on the home baking and variety sale. The sum of \$15 was donated to each of the two schools and \$10 to the Institute for the Blind. The County president, Mrs. Hopkins, was guest speaker. Lower *Eardley* heard the Convenor of Agriculture, Mrs. Perry, read an article on "Proper Lighting for Hen Houses", and the Citizenship Convenor reminded members of the ban on small envelopes in the mail. *Rupert* reports gift boxes packed for local cheer, Wakefield Hospital and the Brookdale Children's Home. *Wright* sold UNICEF cards and donated \$5 to the Institute for the Blind. This branch received \$8.60 as fair prizes. Mrs. Ellard, Q.W.I. 2nd vice-president, and a former member here, was a guest and won the contest for a gaily wrapped Christmas box.

Gaspé: *Haldimand* gave a gift to a couple celebrating their 60th wedding anniversary and sent \$19 to the Service Fund. Riddles provided fun for the program. *L'Anse-aux-Cousins'* rollcall was a display of mended articles. A letter was read from CARE and a film was shown by Archdeacon Matthews. *Wakeham* realized \$45 from a sale of handicrafts and home cooking. Books were given as prizes in all grades for highest standing in local school.

Mégantic: *Inverness* is seeking to interest the Council in Civil Defence and also asking something be done about garbage disposal. Donations are: \$13 to Service Fund, \$3 for Christmas tree candy, \$10 toward repairs in the hall



Mrs. E. G. Prinn, past president of the Harwood W.I., presents the branch's bursary to Denis Hall of Macdonald High School.

used by the Institutes, and cotton was collected for the Cancer Society. *Lemesurier* sent \$5 to the Service Fund and a similar amount to County funds.

Montcalm: *Rawdon* held a dinner and made a presentation to Mrs. E. Knox Copping for her services to the branch. A Military Whist followed the dinner. A dental clinic has been started in the St. Patrick School, sponsored by the W.I. Donations of \$10 were given to each of the three local churches. *Rawdon J.W.I.* also made a presentation to Mrs. Copping.

Pontiac: *Bristol* heard a talk on Citizenship and another on 'Married Women and Quebec Laws'. The contribution to the Service Fund was paid and a report given on four parcels sent to Korea. *Clarendon* held a food sale and donated \$5 to the Institute for the Blind. Mr. Elliott, the Anglican rector, was guest speaker with the topic "Citizenship". *Quyon* donated \$10 to the County Hospital and a similar amount to the TB campaign. The contribution was sent the Service Fund. *Shawville* had two guest speakers, Mrs. Stewart of Arnprior and Mr. H. Rowat, who spoke on Citizenship from many angles. *Wyman* saw three films, shown by the County Health Nurse.

Richmond: *Dennison's Mills*, the Citizenship Convenor spoke on the Citizenship Act and distributed books on the Scottish W.I. This branch had the monthly broadcast, taking the topic, "Christmas Everywhere". *Spooner Pond* made \$43.75 on a rummage sale and is planning a jewellery or slipper-making course. *Gore's* donations include a gift to a bride, magazine subscriptions sent to two elderly former members, to two classrooms at the High School and to a friend. *Richmond Y.W.I.* netted \$19.50 at a card party and \$46.20 from a dance. *Shipton* reports much Christmas cheer, including a parcel overseas.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* realized \$80 from a food and apron sale and a supper on members' night. Donations were \$15 to Service Fund, \$5 to the Salvation Army,

and \$25 for the UNESCO Gift Coupon Scheme. Money was also voted to buy flannelette for five dozen diapers to be made for Cecil Memorial Home. *Granby West* heard a talk on Civil Defence given by Mrs. Ossington and a paper on Education. The contribution to the Service Fund here was \$14. A card party was held, and gifts sent to the children in Flambeau Home. *Waterloo-Warden* also held a card party and sent articles and money to the Flambeau Home at Bondville. A card party and dinner netted \$77 and the Service Fund received \$20 from this branch.

Sherbrooke: Ascot had a visit from the East Angus W.I., from the County president, Mrs. Turner and the County Publicity convenor, Mrs. Evans, the latter giving an address on "The W.I. Member", followed by a humorous reading, "Ever Have Club Fever?" Catering was done for a banquet and \$5 voted to the Red Feather Campaign. *Belvidere* voted \$10 for the UNESCO Gift Coupon Scheme and donated \$12 to UNICEF. "Urges Canada Accept More Immigrants from West India" was an item read by Mrs. W. Ellis, and Mrs. Coupland, Provincial convenor of Welfare and Health, gave a report on the proposed School for Retarded Children. A total of \$42.59 was raised from various sales. Several members are working at the Cancer Clinic. *Brompton Road* had talks on "What Canada Has to Offer Immigrants" and "Marriage Counselling", the latter by Mrs. E. Decoteau. A box of clothing and other articles was sent to the Cecil Memorial Home. The UNESCO Gift Coupon was supported to the extent of \$10, \$5 was given the Bible Society, \$2 to a veteran and the contribution to the Service Fund, \$29. *Lennoxville* had the County President, Mrs. Turner, as guest speaker. The study of Canadian Indians is being carried on. Members assist monthly with making cancer dressings, 22 knitted squares were sent to the W.V.S., and \$15 voted Lennoxville High School. *Milby* voted one dollar per member to the Service Fund. UNICEF Christmas cards were sold and \$10.50 realized from a sale.

Stanstead: *Beebe* donated \$15 to the Children's Memorial Hospital Fund. Two members from this branch gave the county broadcast over WIKE, Newport, Vt. *Hatley Centre* saw colored travel films, shown by Mr. Spenst. A food and fancy work sale netted \$50. *North Hatley* heard a talk on Ceylon by Mrs. J. Hargreaves, where she had visited last spring. UNICEF cards and notes were sold and \$5 voted to the Household Science School Library. *Stanstead North* had a discussion on Retardation. Scrap books and \$10 were sent to the Sherbrooke Hospital and \$5 was received from a card party. *Way's Mills* displayed work done for the Cecil Memorial Home; money is also being sent to this home. Cotton was collected for the Cancer Society.

Vaudreuil: *Cavagnal* saw two films, "Sources of Vitamin A.B.C. & D." and "Come Saturday". Linen

was sent the Cancer Society, \$10 voted for fire victims and CAC pamphlets distributed. Correction: \$75 was donated the Hudson High School Scholarship and prizes, not \$25. *Harwood* cleared \$150 at the annual card party. The \$50 bursary awarded at Macdonald High School went to Dennis Hall. Mr. V. A. Pope, Editor of The Family Herald & Weekly Star, was guest speaker and two films were shown, "Land of the Long Day" and "Double Heritage". A discussion on painting for pleasure was held, showing the steps in developing an oil painting.

Two New Films of Special Interest

THE STRATFORD ADVENTURE: This forty minute colour film tells the exciting story of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival. It describes how the idea grew, how a famous British director, internationally known stars and Canadian talent were recruited, and how the Festival finally became a triumphant reality.

Produced by the National Film Board, this was Film of the Year and First Award at the Canadian Film Awards 1955 and won other Honours at International film festivals.

THE ROMANCE OF TRANSPORTATION IN CANADA: This delightful eleven minute colour cartoon is a superb treatment with appeal for both children and adults of a subject which could have been dull. Animated figures portray successive stages in the development of Transportation in Canada—Trails followed by explorers, canoe, barge and steamboat, oxcart, railway, automobile, and finally the aircraft of today and tomorrow. An ironic commentator delivers the historic narrative with humorous effect against a musical background.

Both of these films were recently added to the Provincial Film Library at Macdonald College. **THE STRATFORD ADVENTURE** is available for a rental fee of \$2.00 and **THE ROMANCE OF TRANSPORTATION** for \$1.50. For bookings write the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College P.O., Quebec.

County Forest Co-op Proves Worth

Six years ago a group of farm woodlot owners in heavily wooded Lanark County in Eastern Ontario organized the first Forest Co-operative in Canada. The Co-operative now has 140 members.

The Co-operative obtains the benefits of organized marketing and purchasing of equipment for its members. Pulp buyers benefit from an assured steady supply. The Co-op actively promotes sound and profitable woodlot management to increase returns of woodlot owners.

At their annual meeting, ten members judged to have the best managed woodlots were presented cash prizes and engraved certificates provided by Howard Smith Paper Company, and Canadian International Paper Company, principle buyers of wood products in the area.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

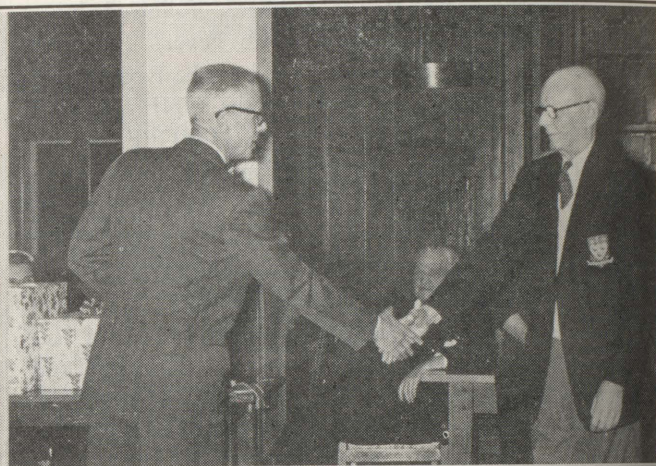
The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

For Services Rendered



Prof. Lods presents the staff's gift to Dr. Brittain—a silver cigarette box engraved with the College crest and an appropriate message.



Prof. Raymond receives a radio from Prof. Crampton on behalf of the staff.

Two veteran members of the Macdonald Clan who recently retired were honoured by their colleagues on December 30th.

Dr. W. H. (Bill) Brittain, a graduate of the class of 1911, and Professor Carl Raymond, who graduated a year later, have been collaborators in College teaching and administration for many years, the one as Vice-principal and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, the other as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Agronomy. Although now officially retired from these positions, both are still active and busy with College affairs.

Dr. Brittain, as Curator of the Morgan Arboretum, keeps himself as busy as ever, and although he no longer

occupies the Vice-principal's office in the Main Building, he may be found at any hour of the day in one of two places; in the woods, or in his new office in the Biology Building Annex which houses the Forestry work.

Carl Raymond, now holding a post-retirement professorship, is still occupied with affairs agronomic, and although relieved of much of the burden of teaching and administration which he has carried for so many years, he still retains his contacts with the students and the other members of the staff from his office in the Agronomy Building.

To both, the Journal wishes many more happy and active years of service to Macdonald and the Macdonald Clan.

News Of The Grads

Jack Stothart, B.S.A. '32, M.Sc. '36, has been appointed Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alta. Jack has been with the Animal Husbandry Division of the Experimental Farms Service since graduation, first at Ottawa, and since 1949 at Lacombe, where he has been engaged on swine breeding studies.

* * *

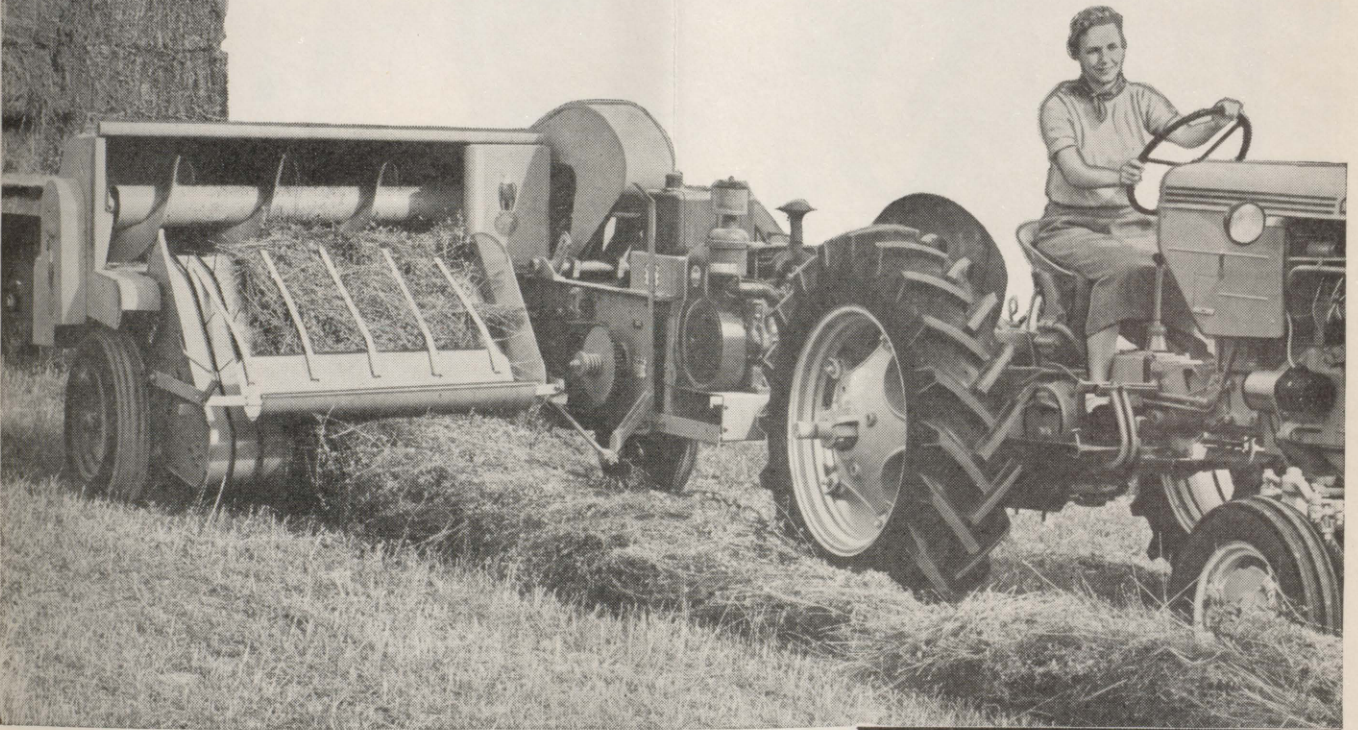
Fred Proudfoot, B.Sc.(Agr.) '43, has left the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture to join the staff of the Experimental Farm at Kentville, where he will busy himself with poultry research work. He has been in poultry work for the Nova Scotia Department since 1941, taking time out to attend Macdonald College, and has been Poultry Husbandman for the past eight years.

CASE "130"

*... the Automatic Baler
designed to delight
mechanically minded
farm boys and girls ...*

Every farm youth has a burning desire to tackle the really big field jobs ... be the "boss" on a corn picker, combine or baler. But—it seems that Dad usually takes over where these machines are concerned. And—he's right in doing so ... unless there's a machine for the job that requires no extra strength to operate ... no intricate adjustments or years of experience ... yet delivers the crop in its finest form, whether that be husked ear corn, clean grain or neat, square bales.

Typical of just such a machine is the new low-cost, farm-size Case "130" Baler. Its simple construction and automatic operation require no effort, practically no skill. Yet, it makes smooth, sliced, twine-tied 14 x 18-inch bales just right in density for easy handling, storage and feeding. See your Case dealer about the modern, amazing Case "130" ... the big-tonnage, wire or twine-tie "140" ... and other hay machinery.



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CASE "300"



THE MACDONALD LASSIE